### MARGUERITE

Massachusetts Bay, 1765.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The robins sang in the orchard, the buds into blossoms grew; Little of human sorrow the buds and the robins

Sick, in an alien household, the poor French neutral lav. Into her lonesome garret fell the light of the April day,

Through the dusty window curtained by the spider's warp and woof, On the loose-laid floor of hemlock, on oaken ribs of roof.

The bed-quilt's faded patch-work, the teacups on the stand. The wheel with flaxen tangle as it dropped from her sick hand!

What to her was the song of the robin, or warm morning light, As she lay in the trance of the dying, heedless of sound or sight?

Done was the work of her hands, she had eaten her bitter bread; The world of the alien people lay behind her dim

But her soul went back to its child-time; she saw the sun o'erflow With gold the Basin of Minas and set over Gas

The low, bare flats at ebb-tide, the rush of the Through inlet and creek and river, from dike to

The gulls in the red of morning, the fish-hawk' The drift of the fog in moonshine over the dark

She saw the face of her mother, she heard the song she sang, And far off, faintly, slowly, the bell for ves pers rang! By her bed the hard-faced mistress sat smooth-

ing the wrinkled sheet, Peering into the face so helpless, and feeling the ice-cold feet. With a vague remorse atoning for her greed and

By care no longer heeded, and pity too late for Up the stairs of the garret softly the son of the

mistress stepped, Leaned over the head-board, covering his face with his hands, and wept.

Outspake the mother who watched him, sharply with brow a-frown, "What! love you the papist, the beggar, the

"Be she papist or beggar, who lies here, I know and God knows I love her, and fain would go with her wherever she goes!

"O mother! that sweet face came pleading, for love so athirst : You saw but the town-charge; I knew her God's angel at first. Shaking her gray head, the mistress hushed

down a bitter cry; And, awed by the silence and shadow of death drawing nigh, She murmured a psalm of the Bible, but closer Mariner,

the young girl pressed, to her breast.

"My son, come away," cried the mother, her voice cruel grown; "She is joined to her idols like Ephraim; let

But he knelt with his hand on her forehead, h And he called back the soul that was passing: " Marguerite, do you hear?"

She paused on the threshold of heaven; love, pity, surprise, Wistful, tender, lit up for an instant the clo

With his heart on his lips he kissed her, but never her cheek grew red, And the words the living longed for he spake in the ear of the dead.

And the robins sang in the orchard where buds to blossoms grew; Of the folded hands and the still face, never the robins knew!

[From the Atlantic Monthly for March.

### Mr. Sumner's College Waistcoat.

We find the following story in the Haverhil Gazette, purporting to be a reminiscence of Senator Sumner by a classmate, and, though it well illustrates his ever-acknowledged disposition to "stick" to his purpose, we are in clined to believe it a pure invention:

Mr. Sumner entered Harvard University as Freshman in the year 1826. At that time the undergraduates were required by the col lege laws to dress in a uniform, consisting of a coat and pantaloons of "Oxford mixed," and a vest of the same color, or else white. No fancy colors were permitted to be worn. Some time during the college course, Sumner, probably having in his mind either Burke when about to speak in Parliament, or Mr. Webster in the United States Senate, procured and wore a vest as near to buff color as he could find and still have it pass for the legal color. At that time, as I suppose is the case now, the tutors, proctors, and other teachers lived in the college buildings, and constituted what was called the Parietal Board, or committee-that is, a sub-committee of the faculty, whose duty it was to notice all minor delinquencies in the students, and to call the delinquents before them at their weekly meetings.

Summer's vest did not long escape the keen eyes of one or more of this police. When he came into the chapel at morning prayers, he was spotted; for in those times, tutors and proctors watched as well as prayed. He was summoned before the Parietal Board to meet the charge of disobeying the rule by wearing apparel not of the regulation color. His waistcoat was not white, and certainly was not "Oxford mixed." That was the charge. Sumner very cooly denied the correctness of the charge, urging that he had no intention of infringing any rules, and must beg their pardon for assuring them that they were mistaken in the color of his waistcoat. It might need the manipulations of a laundress, but it was worn for the lawful color. The board let him off, with the sly hint that he must net appear in public wearing a vest of that doubtful hue. He took no notice whatever of the very slight admonition of the committee. but continued to dress as before in all particu-

Two or three weeks elapsed, and he was called before the committee again on the same charge. This time he protested with the eloquence which gave promise of what he has since been that his vest was white, that he was right, and the committee wrong. He was told that the board would be obliged to report him to the faculty if he persisted longer in his course : and he went his way. Still the same colored waistcoat appeared on his person the next day. and for several weeks afterwards, when he was again summoned to appear before the commit-tee. This time they threatened to report him to the faculty, and recommended that he should receive a private if not a public admenition. He was undismayed, and pleaded his cause with as much earnestness as he has many causes in Congress since. He left the board, fully exalled before the next facul meeting to receive a "private" if not a "public" (as the college phrase was); and what was his surprise when, a day or two afterward, he learned that the board had passed a vote of the following purport (the words may not be the same): Voted, That heareafter Mr. Sumner's vest be considered by this board white.

### A Patriotic Jury.

Mr. Charles M. Lee was a well-known crim inal lawyer of Rochester, New York. He summed up a case with a perspiration that would have astonished even John Graham in his vehement and melting moods. Lee was defending an old revolutionary soldier for dollars. There was hardly the faintest doubt

ming up. Lee, after getting over the ugly points of the evidence as he best could, then undertook to carry the jury by escalade on the ground of his revolutionary services. He described in graphic language the bloody attack on Stony Point, the impetuous valor of Wayne, the daring exploit of his client, and wound up with this stunning interrogatory : " Gentlemen of the jury, will you send to the State prison, for passing a contemptible thirty-dollar note, an old hero of three score and ten, who, in his youth, cheered the heart of his country in the darkest hour of the Revolution, by storming

This was a poser. The chins of some of the jury quivered, but the foreman, a bluff farmer, put on an air which seemed to say that storming Stony Point was a good thing enough in its line, but what had it to do with passing this forged note? After being out a couple of hours, the jury returned to the court-room, when the clerk went through the usual formula:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict? We have.

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty, or not guilty ?" "Not guilty, because he stormed Stony Point," thundered the stalwart foreman, who, it was afterwards learned, was the last to come

to an agreement.

The audience applauded, the crier rapped to order, the District Attorney objected to the recording of the verdict, and the Judge sent the jury out again, telling the foreman in a rather sharp tone, they must find an unconditional verdict of guilty or not guilty. After an absence of a few minutes, they returned, when the foreman rendered a simple verdict of Jacob M. Howard..... not guilty, adding, however, as he dropt into his seat, "It was a good thing, though, Judge, for the old revolutionary cuss, that he stormed Stony Point."-Bench and Bar of New York.

#### Sir Thomas Phillips, the English Biblomaniae.

The English collector of to-day who is the successor of Heber, is Sir Thomas Phillips, whose seat is Middle Hill, near Worcester, England. Forty years ago he was a distinguished collector, and ever since, in any sale of importance, particularly of manuscripts, he is the most redoubtable contestant, and generally the victor. In 1824 he bought the majority of the Greek and Latin manuscripts contained in the splendid library of Meerman de la Haye, and n 1834 Martin estimated the manuscripts he had collected at eight thousand.

Since then his collection must have increased to twice if not fourfold this number. His house is literally filled with them, stacked up in piles. They lie in the front hall, piled up so high against the front door that it cannot be opened. Here, with a single daughter to keep his house, he lives the life of a recluse. A German student, whom he had invited to Middle Hill in order to see some documents there, remained a week without ever having been able to gain a moment's sight of them. Every time he alluded to them he was put off with some excuse to a more opportune occasion. With a true German devotion to research, he would have staved there until now, had it not been that the poverty of the fare made starvation seem to approach as the prospect of obtaining the object of his visit receded.

He daily sought relief from the stores of a neighboring tavern, but the position became ntolerable in a week. It was worse than a physical, it was a mental, realization of the able of Tantalus. It was Coleridge's Ancient

Water, water everywhere, and not a drop

applied to the student's thirst for knowledge To starve in the pursuit of learning is common enough with students to excite neither much surprise nor common complaint; but to starve surrounded with the materials for study, but unable to get them, was more than our friend could bear, and so he retreated .- From an article on Book Collectors, in the March number of Lippincott's Magazine.

In Harper's Monthly, George William Cur is pays a fine tribute to Starr King : Of the speakers familiar a dozen years ago some still remain. Starr King, indeed, the royal star sank all too early from mortal eyes That generous heart, that aspiring soul, that eloquent tongue, are but a tender and brilliant memory-but how fondly cherished! One day in that earlier epoch the Easy Chair stepped into a train in Western New York, and, looking for a resting-place, a bright-eyed boy said, "This is not engaged," and the Easy Chair gratefully took the place. After reading for some time it closed the book and looked at the landscape. Presently the boy said, quietly, You are Mr. Easy Chair?" which could not be truthfully denied. "And I," said the boy, am Starr King." For the traveller, whom any eye would have supposed to be a possible Ju nior or Senior returning to college, was the beloved pastor of a large society, and the popular lecturer. What fun there was until the parting of the ways of travel that day! And what fun and fancy and love and charity and thoughtfulness until the final parting of the ways of life! There are men whose memory is like that of the early, warm days of spring, more beautiful, possibly, in promise and suggestion than the richest hours of summer. The

recollection of Starr King comes to those who

knew him like warm wafts of the breath of

clover blossoms in the fields to the traveller

upon the highway.

WHY ARE THESE THINGS SO ?- Ireland, with a population of 5,500,000, has 15,500,000 acres of arable land, most of it naturally rich; while Belgium, with a population of 4,894,000, has out 6,428,000 acres, generally by nature poor. Yet Ireland it is which, according to the "dismal philosophers," is over-populated;" and it certainly is the country from which men flee to scape beggary and starvation -that starvation which has, within a quarter of a century, carried off hundreds of thousands of their fellow countrymen. Belgium, however, has during all this time been advancing, and her people, day by day, and year by year, have been growing more prosperous and more happy and contented. Why are these things so? Because Ireland is cursed by British free trade, and cannot therefore have a vigorous, diversified industry, while Belgium, by a long and steady persistence in the protective policy, has built up one of the grandest diversified industries of Europe, and has at the same time, and as a consequence, so enriched her soil that it is among the most productive in the world and readily supports the densest population on the continent. No two countries can be found which more faithfully or more graphically illustrate the workings of the two systems-British free trade and protection. Unhappy Ireland and prosperous Belgium serve, the one as a warning, the other as an example and a pattern, to these United States. May our peo-

## SECOND GRAND CONCERT.

Weekly Press.

ple heed the lesson! We believe they will,-

Owing to the inclemency of the weather on last Friday evening, many persons who had pur chased tickets were unable to attend.

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TERED letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to Fifth street, between D and Louisiana avenue. G. F. NEEDHAM,

# N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Through struggle and suffering, at the cost of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations, the American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men are created equal." and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a philosopher's specula-tion, but the recognized base of our political fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completion, just one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which gives to the equal political and civil rights of every man born or naturalized in our Republic the shield and de-fense of the Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away; but its foundations are deep-laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and

dash their spray over it in vain. We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Aristocracy. We do not forget that a very large minority of the American People still hold in their inmost hearts that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the warring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battlements of Republican ascendency in the Presidential Election of 1872. We do no doubt that local successess, facilitated by Re-That it is the BEST published likeness of our publican feuds and dissensions, will inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victory. such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength in the earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868. Yet our faith is clear and strong that the American People still bless God that, on the red battle fields of our late Civil War, the Union I regard Mr. Littlefield's portrait of myself as was upheld and Slavery destroyed, and will

never consciously decide that the precious blood thereon poured out was lavished in vain. THE TRIBUNE believes in the prosecution the great struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To State Sovereignty it oppose indissoluble National Integrity; to Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscription, En franchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal Education; to intensity and eternity o wrathful Hate, universal and invincible Good Will. It would fain do its utmost to hasten the glad day when the South shall vie with the North in exultation and gratitude over the dis appearance of the last trace or taint of that pirit which impelled Man to exult in the owner

hip and chattelhood of his fellow Man. Profoundly do we realize that the contest i not yet ended-that Millions mourn, more less publicly, the downfall of the slaveholders Confederacy, and rear their children to hate those by whose valor and constancy its over throw was achieved. If we ever seem to differ ssentially from other Republicans, our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that devils are not cut out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vindication

we leave to Time and Reflection. THE TRIBUNE has been, is, and must be, a zealous advocate of Protection to Home Industry. Regarding habitual idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, the bane of human happiness, we seek to win our countrymen in masses from the ensuaring lures of Specula tion, of Traffic, and of always over-crowded Pro fessions, to the tranquil paths of Productive Industry. We would gladly deplete our overyour portrait of General Grant was presented to crowded cities, where thousands vainly jostle and crowd in misguided quest of "Something admired it so much that I purchased a copy im- to Do," to cover prairies and plains with colo the blank, void wilderness the homes and the works of civilized Man. Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares and Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficent diffusion of Production in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the gainful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy, in undoubting faith that the true interest, not of a class or a section, but of each section and every useful class, thereby subserved and promoted.

THE TRIBUNE aims to be pre-eminently News-paper. Its correspondents traverse every State, are present on every important battle-field. are early advised of every notable Cabinet decision, observe the proceedings of Congress, Legis latures, and of Conventions, and report to us by telegraph all that seems of general interest. W have paid for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire re ceipts for the issue in which those advices reached our readers. If lavish outlay, unsleep ng vigilance, and unbounded faith in the liber ality and discernment of the reading public, will enable us to make a journal which has no superior in the accuracy, variety, and freshness of its contents, THE TRIBUNE shall be such a jour To Agriculture and the subservient arts, we

have devoted, and shall persistently devote, more means and space than any of our rivals. We aim to make The Weekly Tribune such a paper as no farmer can afford to do without, however widely his politics may differ from ours. Our reports of the Cattle, Horse, Produce, and General Markets, are so full and accurate, our essays in elucidation of the farmer's calling, and our reg farmer will find therein a mine of suggestion and ounsel, of which he cannot remain ignorant without positive and serious loss. We sell THE WEEKLY to Clubs for less than its value in dwelings for waste-paper; and, though its subscription is already very large, we believe that a Half Million more farmers will take it whenever it shall be commended to their attention. We ask our friends everywhere to aid us in so com-

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# PROSPECTUS NEW NATIONAL ERA

FRED'K DOUGLASS, Editor & Publisher The New NATIONAL ERA will partake of a twofold nature—that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, independent of race, color, or accident of birth It will demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much-needed in struction, and for the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which conduce to independent manhood, and give vitality and energy to free government, insuring in return

blessings to the governed. While the editors of the NEW NATIONAL ERA are colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns, are solicited from our friends in all parts of the country, especially in the Southern States.

#### THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Upon all questions involving the especial interests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the New National Era. It will demand the recognition of no right for one citizen which it will not freely accord to every other. It will oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of person and property in every State and Territory

of the National Union. The New National Era will take high ground upon all public questions, and labor to inspire a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of action, especially among the newly-enfranchised people of the Reconstructed States. Remembering the past history of the Republican party, and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the New NATIONAL ERA will give its hearty support to that party without reserve. This pledge of fidelity to the Republican party is given under the conviction, and with the assurance, that in the future, as in the past, that party will be the steadfast and inflexible support of those principles of justice and nies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and liberty which have now become a part of the organic law of the land

### THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

By education the people of a free Government, such as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State, and to one another. The nation will ever find its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting isfluences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the

The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain matter prepared and selected with special reference to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the New NATIONAL ERA a valuable aux-

#### iliary in the scheme of education. THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last, as indicating the views and policy of the New Na-TIONAL ERA on this subject:

"For our own good and the welfare of our country in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial. artistic, and professional labor, and this knowledge we would energise, direct, and make more largely effective through the enlightening and sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and education! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children as the means in the use of which, under God, we are to compass these achievements which furnish the measure, the test, and justification of our claim to impartial treatment and fair

"That this end may be reached, we ask, first of all, that trades be opened to our children, and that they be given the benefit of a just and equitable system of apprenticeship; in the sec ond place, that for every day's labor given we be paid full and fair remuneration, and that no avenue of honest industry be closed against us; and thirdly, since we believe that the intelligence, the elevation, and happiness of all people depends in no small degree upon the diversity of their industrial pursuits, we ask that we may work in the printing office, whether private or governmental, in the factory, the foundry, the workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the river, the steamboat, in the warehouse, the store wherever labor is to be done and an able and faithful workman is wanted we conceive that we may claim a place without distinction as to our color or former condition, since all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faith ful performances of the contract made, and the employee reasonable treatment and the compen sation promised. Hence, while we condemn that spirit which in its proscriptive regulations demes us industrial opportunity and the fruits of honest toil, we rejoice in all those evidences of prossee in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that our strong and labor-hardened hands, our intellectual powers, quickened by the influences of education, and our purposes made doubly earnest by considerate treatment and the prospect of just compensation, shall all be given to the de-velopment of the industrial resources of our several States in the interest of our employers. The New NATIONAL ERA will be made a desi-

rable visitor for the family and the fireside, and we earnestly appeal to our friends everywhere possible. Where n ither of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a REGISTERED letter. The registration fee has been re-

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ERA will be \$2.50 a year for single subscriptions, or 5 copies for \$10, in advance. Address, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

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